

MOVCHAN, V.A., doktor biolog.nauk

Fishes in rivers and lakes. Nanka 1 zhyttia 10 no. 10:31-33 0 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR.
(Fishes, Fresh-water)

MOVCHAN, V.A.

Effect of breeding on changes in certain characteristics of
carp. Agrobiologiya no.2:217-221 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut gidrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR, Kiev. Chlen-
korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk imeni Lenina.

(Carp breeding)

YEMCHENKO, A.I. , otv. red.; TOPACHEVSKIY, O.V.

[Topachevs'kyi, O.V.], doktor biol. nauk, glav. red.;
ROLL, Ya.V., red.[deceased]; MOVCHAN, V.A., red.;
VLADIMIROV, V.I.[Vladymyrov, V.I.], doktor biol. nauk,
red.; VINOGRADOV, K.O.[Vynohradov, K.O.], doktor biol.
nauk, red.; TSEYEB, Ya.Ya. doktor biol. nauk, red.;
SAL'NIKOV, M.Ye [Sal'nykov, M.IE.], kand. biol. nauk,
red.; ALMAZOV, O.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZEROV, K.K.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Some problems of the physiology of digestion and
metabolism in fishes] Deiaki pytannia fiziologii tav-
lennia ta obminu rehovyn u ryb. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSS,
1962. 115 p. (Its Fratsi) (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Yemchenko, Roll,
Movchan).

TOPACHEVSKIY, O.V.[Topachevs'kyi, O.V.], glav. red.; MOVCHAN, V.A.,
red.; ALMAZOV, O.M., doktor geogr. nauk, red.;
VLADIMIROV, V.I.[Vladymyrov, V.I.], doktor biol. nauk, red.;
VINogradov, K.O.[Vynohradov, K.O.], doktor biol. nauk, red.;
TSEYEB, Ya.Ya.[TSeeb, IA.IA.], doktor biol. nauk, red.;
SAL'NIKOV, M.Ye.[Sal'nykov, M.IE.], kand. biol. nauk, red.;
ZEROV, K.K., kand. biol. nauk, red

[Desna River within the boundaries of the Ukraine; sanitary-
hydrobiological and hydrochemical characteristics] Desna v
mezkhakh Ukrainy; sanitarno-hidrobiologichna ta hidrokhimichna
kharakterystyka. Kyiv, Vyd-vo "Naukova dumka," 1964. 158 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR. Kiev. Instytut hydrobiologii. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Topachevskiy). 3. Vsesoyuznaya
akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina i
chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Movchan).

Movchan, V.G.
KLIMCHENKO, I.Z.; LISITSYN, A.A.; MOVCHAN, V.G.

Dynamics of the suslik population in previously disinfested areas.
Trudy probl.i tem.sov. no.5:39-44 '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Rostovskiy ^{suslik} protivochumnyy institut.
(Suslike)

L 16933-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD/JG
S/185/63/008/004/014/015

AUTHOR: Movchan, Ye. O., Bondar, M. M.

TITLE: Certain properties of germanium doped with La , Pr and Nd

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 4, April 1963, 496-497

TEXT: Experimental results show that La , Pr , and Nd are donor impurities in Ge. The ionization energy of these impurities is small which confirms the stability of the concentration of current carriers in 77-300°K range as well as the identical order of the value τ of the doped and initial materials. The solubility of these elements in Ge is approximated at 3×10^{15} atoms/cm³ while their segregation factor is $k \approx 1 \times 10^{-5}$.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut napivprovidnykiv AN URSR (Institute of Semiconductors, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: Oct 11, 1962

Card 1/1

MOVCHAN, Ye.A. [Movchan, YE.O.]; MISELYUK, Ye.G. [Miseliuk, O.H.]

Inversions of the sign of the Hall coefficient in tellurium.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.10:1174-1176 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

MOVCHAN, Yu.V.

Age changes in the morphological characters of the Lenape
sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus* Lat.). Dop. AN UkrSR no.10:
1988-1990 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut zoologii AN UkrSR (Predstaviano akademikom
AN UkrSR A.P. Markevichen (Markavych, O.I.)).

MOVCHANOVA, Lyubov' Konstantinovna; USHEROVA, Yekaterina Andreyevna

[Home care for patients with internal diseases] Ukhod za
bol'nymi na domu pri zabolevaniakh vnutrennikh organov. Lenin-
grad, Medgiz, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(MEDICINE, INTERNAL) (HOME NURSING)

MOVCHANOVA, Lyubov' Konstantinovna; USHEROVA, Yekaterina Andreyevna;
OGLY, I.A., red.; LEBEDEVA, G.T., tekhn. red.

[Home care of patients suffering from diseases of internal
organs]Ukhod za bol'nymi na domu pri zabolevaniakh vnutren-
nykh organov. 2., izd. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 31 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(VISCERA—DISEASES) (HOME NURSING)

MOVCHANYUK, L.A. (Aleksin, Tul'skoy oblasti, Pionerskaya ul., d.15)

Avulsion of the gallbladder, lesions of the liver, and the
small and large intestine in closed injury. Vest. Khir. 91
no.10:112-113 0 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Aleksinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.G.
Girson).

BLAZHCHUK, Viktor Martynovich; MOVCHENKO, I.I., inzhener, retsenzent;
LEUTA, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; HUDINSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. redaktor

[Sampling of free motion in assemblies and kinematic connections in
machine construction] Vyboroka mertvogo khoda v uzlakh i kinematiches-
skikh soedineniyakh v priborostroenii. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956 53 p. (MLBA 9:7)
(Machinery--Construction)

MOVCHENKO, V.I., student 5 kursu.

A copepod species new to Kiev Province. Stud.nauki.pratsi no.20:
63-66 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Naukoviy kerivnik - chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk URSR,
professor Markevich.
(Kiev Province--Copepoda)

GUSEV, Yu. (Moskva); **LOBACHEV** ~~Yu.~~ (Kaluga); **MOVCHIKOV**, N. (Tambov); **BERMES**, N. (Baku); **KUCHIS**, Ye. (Vil'nyus); **LAMEKIN**, V. (Riga); **NOGIN**, S. (Sevastopol'); **UL'YANENKO**, N. (Murmanskaya obl.); **ZEL'DIN**, Ye. (Leningrad); **CHIBIRYACHKO**, V. (Severomorsk); **SIMONOV**, V. (Orel); **ZHBANOV**, Ye. (Ivanovo); **VOTLOKHIN**, B. (Groznyy); **MAKASHEV**, M. (Leningrad); **MAMEDOV**, V. (Balashov); **GORDOV**, V. (Yevpatoriya); **LYAMETS**, V. (Severodonetsk).

Exchange of experience. Radio no. 3: ~~3~~, 37, 44, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61
Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

MOVENKO, Ivan Maksimovich, brigadir shtampovshchikov, rukovoditel'
brigady kommunisticheskogo truda; KARDASH, G.I., red.;
SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn. red.

[In my brigade] V moei brigade. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod (for Movenko).
(Kharkov—Tractor industry) (Socialist competition)

1. MOVENKO, V., TSIPKO, Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Machine-Tractor Stations-Accounting
7. Accounting on a commercial basis in the tractor brigade. Khlopkovodstev no. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Uncl.

SAVUL, Mircea; MOVILEANU, A.

Chemistry, distribution, and economic role of the carbonate rocks of northern Dobruja. Studii chimie Iasi 10 no.1:89-111 '59.

(EEAI 9:5)

1. Filiala Iasi a Academiei Republicii Populare Romine.
(Dobruha--Rocks) (Carbonates)

SAVUL, Mircea, prof.; MOVILEANU, A.

The Clarke distribution of manganese in the Triassic limestone of northern Dobruja. Studii chimie Iasi 10 no.2:207-227 '59.

(EEAI 10:1)

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi; Institutul de Chimie "Petru Poni." 2. Membru correspondent al Academiei Republicii Populare Romine. Membru, Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie (for Savul)
(Dobruja--Manganese) (Limestone)

SAVUL, M., prof.; MOVILEANU, Aurelia

Copper, zinc, and lead as trace elements in the Triassic carbonate rocks of northern Dobruja. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.1:27-41 '60.

(EEAI 10:3)

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie, Filiala Iasi (for Savul)

(Dobruja--Rocks)

(Trace elements)

(Carbonates)

(Copper)

(Zinc)

(Lead)

SAVUL, M., prof.; ABABEI, V.; BOTEZ, C.; MOVILEANU, A.

Studies on the regularity of geochemical distribution in certain elements and minerals in Rumania. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.2:205-225 '60.

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "Petru Poni." 2. Comitetul de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, chimie" (Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi); membru corespondent al Academiei Republicii Populare Romine (for Savul).

(Trace elements) (Minerals)

SAVUL, M.; ABABEY, V. [Ababei, V.]; BOTEZ, K. [Botez, C.]; MOVILYANU, A.
[Mevileanu, A.]

Characteristics of the geochemical distribution of certain elements
and minerals in Rumania. Rev chimie 6 no.1:95-114 '61.

1. Institut khimii imeni "P. Peni", Yasskiy filial Akademii RNR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii RNR (for Savul).

SAVUL, Mircea, prof.; MC VILEANU, Aurelia

Cobalt and nickel as trace elements in the carbonate Triassic rocks of Northern Dobruja. Studii chim Iasi 12 no.1:45-68 '61.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "P.Poni."
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie" -Filiala Iasi- (for Savul).

SAVUL, M., acad.; MOVILEANU, A.; DONOS, M.; DONOS, I.

Chemism, distribution, and economic role of Quaternary carbonate
rocks in Dobruja. Pt. 1. Studii cerc geol 8 no.1:79-100 '63.

SAVUL, M., abad. [deceased]; MOVILEANU, A.; DONOS, I.; BONGS, M.

Chemism, distributions, and economic role of the Cretaceous
carbonate rocks in southern Dobruja. Pt. 2. Studia car. geol.
geol. geogr. 9 no. 2:229-245 '64.

1. Pedagogic Institute of Iași. Submitted June 19, 1964.

S/137/62/000/003/050/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Movlanov, Sh., Kulihev, A. A.

TITLE: On the coefficient of mercury distribution during tellurium crystallization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 25 - 26, abstract 3G166 (Izv. AN AzerbSSR, Ser. fiz.-matem. i tekhn. n", 1961, no. 3, 55 - 62, Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The authors studied zonal recrystallization of Te with Hg admixture. The effective coefficient of Hg distribution in Te was calculated (with the aid of radioactive isotope Hg^{203}) at different rates (16, 11 and 2 mm/hour) of molten zone shift. The equilibrium coefficient of Hg distribution in Te is equal to 0.11. It is shown that in zonal recrystallization the Hg content in Te is reduced by over 100 times after three passes. The effectiveness of Te refining from Hg increases when zonal recrystallization is carried out in a flow of H_2 . There are 15 references.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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MOVLANOV, Sh.; KULIYEV, A.A.

Diffusion of selenium and mercury in liquid tellurium. Izv.AN
Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhn.nauk no.6:49-55 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Diffusion)

S/137/61/000/012/073/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Movlanov, Sh., Kuliyeu, A.A.

TITLE: The factor of tin distribution in antimony selenide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 52-53, abstract
120370 (Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 1961, v. 17, no. 4, 275-278, Azerb.
summary)

TEXT: The method of radioactive isotopes was employed to determine the factor of Sn-distribution in Sb_2Se_3 . A Sn^{113} radioactive isotope was employed. Sb_2Se_3 specimens were synthesized in a stoichiometric ratio from initial Sb (99.996%) and Se (99.994%) in ampoules which were preliminarily evacuated to 10^{-4} mm Hg. The ampoule was slowly heated to $900^\circ C$ with a 2-hour interruption at $250^\circ C$ and a 3-hour one at $650^\circ C$. The ampoule was held for 13 - 16 hours at $900^\circ C$ and then cooled to room temperature at a rate of 100 degrees/hour. The ingots obtained were subjected to 10-fold zonal refining in N_2 atmosphere; the electric conductivity of the specimens changed from about 10^{-5} to $\sim 10^{-7}$ ohm $^{-1}$ cm $^{-1}$. The zonal refined Sb_2Se_3 was alloyed with 0.004% Sn^{113} at $700^\circ C$ for 35 hours; the uniformity of Sn distribution over the specimen was checked and then

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The factor of tin distribution ...

S/137/61/000/012/073/149
A006/A101

zonal recrystallization was performed with up to 10 passes. The temperature in the zone was 670°C. To determine Sn¹¹³ in the specimen perpendicularly to the ingot axis 200 - 300 μ thick layers were taken off and the intensity of radiation in these layers was determined. The factor of Sn distribution in Sb₂Se₃ was 0.8. The effective Sn diffusion factor in liquid Sb₂Se₃ $D = 1.56 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm²/sec. It is shown that refining of Sb₂Se₃ from Sn was relatively difficult. The lower the concentration of admixtures in Sb₂Se₃, the lesser effective its zonal refining. ✓

B. Turovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MOVLANOV, Sh.; ABDULLAYEV, G.B.; BASHSHALIYEV, A.; KULIYEV, A.; KERIMOV, I.

Some properties of antimony telluride single crystals. Dokl. An.
Azerb. SSR 17 no.5:375-379 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fiziki, sektor fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk
Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Antimony telluride)

S/180/62/000/001/004/014
E193/E383

18.3100

AUTHORS: Kuliyeu, A.A. and Movlanov, Sh. (Baku)

TITLE: Coefficient of distribution of selenium during solidification

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 1, 1962, 76 - 80

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to determine the equilibrium distribution coefficient of Se in Te, this information being necessary for successful purification of Te by zone-refining. The experiments were conducted on technical-grade Te, which was first purified by distillation in pure hydrogen, repeated 10 - 12 times, i.e. until no residue was left after the distillation process. It was found that by this means the concentration of both volatile impurities (Se, S, etc.) and those with a low vapour pressure (tellurides, selenides and oxides of various elements) was substantially reduced. Te was zone-refined in evacuated quartz ampules after

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Coefficient of distribution

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this preliminary treatment. The purity of the metal after 10 passes was determined from the ratio of its electrical resistivities at room temperature and at liquid-nitrogen temperature.

It was established in this way that zone-refined Te contained no more than $10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ electroactive impurities. This material was used in the final experiment, in which the distribution coefficient for Se and Te was determined by the radioactive tracer (Se^{75}) technique. Uniform distribution of Se in the starting material was ensured by prolonged heating at a temperature above the melting point of Te. To avoid losses of Se (whose vapour pressure is much higher than that of Te) during zone-refining, this operation was carried out in a vertical furnace, the molten zone travelling in the upwards direction. Distribution of impurities in a zone-refined ingot after one pass is described by the equation:

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Coefficient of distribution

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$$\frac{C(x)}{C_0} = 1 - (1 - k_+) \exp -k_+ \frac{x}{l} \quad (1)$$

where l denotes the length of the molten zone,
 x its distance from the starting end of the ingot,
 C_0 the initial concentration of impurities and
 $C(x)$ the concentration of impurities at a distance x
 from the starting end of the ingot after
 zone-refining.

Since it follows from Eq. (1) that the relationship:

$$\ln \left[\frac{C_0 - C(x)}{C_0} \right] = f(x/l)$$

is linear, the point of intersection of this line with the ordinate
 Card 3/5

Coefficient of distribution

S/180/62/000/001/004/014
E193/E383

axis gives a value of the distribution coefficient k_1 corresponding to a given rate v of travel of the molten zone. It was found by this method that the equilibrium distribution coefficient for Se in Te was 0.34. The thickness of the diffusion layer in the molten zone was found to be 0.46 mm. The effective diffusion coefficient for Se in Te was found to vary between 10^{-5} and 10^{-3} cm²/sec, depending on the conditions during solidification. The results of other experiments are reproduced graphically. In Fig. 5, C/C_0 is plotted against x/l , curves 1 and 2 relating to values of C/C_0 obtained after 1 and 2 passes, respectively. It was seen that the concentration of Se in Te after 2 passes amounted to 10^{-4} % and was ten times less than the initial value. Finally, it was established that the effectiveness of zone-refining can be improved by conducting it in hydrogen. This is demonstrated in Fig. 6, where the C/C_0 ratio is plotted against l (mm), curves 1 and 2 relating,

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Coefficient of distribution

S/180/62/000/001/004/014
E195/E383

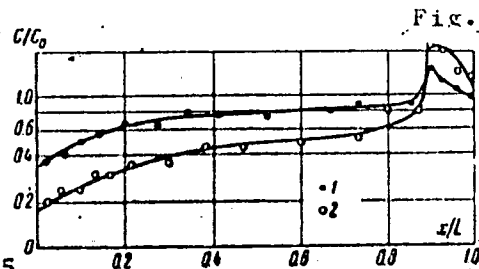
respectively, to results obtained for material refined in evacuated ampules and in hydrogen. This effect is probably due to agitating action of the hydrogen stream, volatilization of Se and formation of hydrogen selenide.

There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR
(Institute of Physics of the AS Azerbaydzhan SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1961

Fig. 5:



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Fig. 6:



5/181/62/004/007/056/007
B102/B138

AUTHORS Novitskiy, G.N., and Zolotarev, A. A.

TITLE Investigation of the diffusion of selenium and mercury in solid and liquid tellurium

PERIODICAL Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 547-548

TEXT The tracer method was used to determine the diffusion coefficients of Se (^{75}Se) and Hg (^{203}Hg) in solid and liquid Te. In the first case polycrystalline Te with a concentration of charged impurities of $\sim 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ was heat treated in a vacuum (420°C , 27 hr) and put in an ampoule (10^{-4} mm Hg) with the Se or Hg. Se diffusion was studied between 320°C and 440°C , Hg diffusion between 270°C and 440°C . The following results were obtained $D_{\text{Se}} = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-7} \exp(-25,000/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$; ✓

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U/161/62/004/000/000/000
B102/B138

Investigation of the diffusion of Se and Hg

$D_{\text{Hg}} = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \exp(-15700/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ Se and Hg diffusion in liquid Te was investigated by the capillary method (Ref. 1, see below). To avoid evaporation, capillaries of not more than 0.3 - 0.5 mm diameter were used. For the measurements with Hg an Hg-Te master alloy was made and the Hg²⁰⁰ was diffused into it. The measurements were carried out in the range 1000-1100°C. Results: $D_{\text{Se}} = 3.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \exp(-5700/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$;

$D_{\text{Hg}} = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \exp(-5200/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$. The low activation heat of Se and Hg in liquid Te agrees with the Theory of ra. I. Frenkel' (Vvedeniye v teoriyu metallov - Introduction to the theory of metals - Fizmatgiz, 1966). The temperature dependence of D shows a jump at the melting point; the diffusion coefficients of Se and Hg in liquid Te are increased by a factor of $\sim 10^6$ in this point, as compared with those in solid Te. Professor G. B. Abdullayev, Corresponding Member of the Acad. of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR is thanked for discussions. There are 3 figures and 7 references, 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: D. W. Morgan and I. H. Kircirener Trans. Far. Soc. 50, 51, 1954; R. E. Eckert, H. G. Gilman, and Card 2/3

Investigation of the diffusion of

S/181/62/004/002/038,05-
B102/B138

T. Chem. Phys. 20, 13, 1952.

ASSOCIATION Institut fiziki AN Az. SSR Baku (Institute of Physics
AS Azerbaydzanskaya SSR, Baku)

SUBMITTED. July 31, 1961 (initially) October 30, 1961 (after revision)



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L 16697-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10 IJP(c)/ESD(ga)/SSD/
AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/AFETR RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AR5000800

S/0058/64/000/010/E052/E052 6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10E415

AUTHORS: Abdullayev, G. B.; Movlanov, Sh.; Shakhtakhtinskiy, M. G.; Kuliyev, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the solubility of selenium and mercury in solid tellurium and their influence on the electric properties of tellurium

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN TadzhSSR. Otd. geol. -khim. i tekhn. n., no. 2(11), 1963, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, alloying, solubility, electric conductivity, Hall constant, carrier mobility

TRANSLATION: The solubility of Se in solid Te was determined by the diffusion method in the interval 320--440C; with decreasing temperature, the solubility increases first linearly and then more slowly, reaching 0.1 (atomic fraction) of the Se in the solution at 580K. The solubility in Te first increases with increasing temperature, reaches a

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L 16697-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000800

maximum at 370C ($4 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$), and then drops to 10^{20} cm^{-3} at 440C. The electric conductivity (σ) and the Hall constant of samples of pure Te and Te-Se and Te-Hg alloys were measured as functions of the temperature (from -190 to 170C) and composition in the interval of Se and Hg concentrations (K_{Se} and K_{Hg}) of 0 -- 1 wt.%. As K_{Se} is increased to 0.2 wt.%, the values of σ and of the hole mobility u_p in the samples increase to $68 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $3,630 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$, respectively, and then decrease to $0.44 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $240 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$ ($K_{\text{Se}} = 1 \text{ wt.}\%$), respectively. At considerable values of K_{Hg} , the σ of the alloys increases, reaching $7.5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at $K_{\text{Hg}} = 1 \text{ wt.}\%$. For low $K_{\text{Hg}} = 10^{-3} \text{ -- } 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ wt.}\%$, the σ of the samples is close to that of pure Te. When K_{Hg} increases to 10.%, u_p first decreases monotonically (from $980 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$) and then increases, reaching a maximum ($580 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-sec}$) at $K_{\text{Hg}} = 0.1 \text{ wt.}\%$ (all the data are for a temperature of 77). At higher temperatures, the laws governing the variation of the electric properties of the alloys are in general analogous. A. Zhdan.

SUB CODE: SS, EM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

MOVLANOV, Sh.; KULIYEV, A.A.

Determining the coefficient of selenium distribution in tellurium. Trudy
Inst. fiz. AN Azerb. SSR 11:36-41 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Selenium) (Tellurium)

ACCESSION NR: AR4041540

S/0137/64/000/004/1001/1001

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 412

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, G. B.; Movlanov, Sh.; Shakhtakhtinskiy, M. G.; Kuliyeu, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of solubility of selenium and mercury in solid tellurium and their influence on electrical properties of tellurium

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN TadzhSSR. Otd. geol. -khim. i tekhn. n., no. 2 (11), 1963, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, mercury, tellurium, solubility, electrical property, retrogradation, electrical conductivity

TRANSLATION: Studies solubility of Se in Te (in interval 320-400°) and Hg in Te (in intervals 270-440°). Solubility of Hg in Te increases with increase of temperature and attains maximum ($4 \cdot 10^{20}$ atoms per cubic centimeter) at 370°

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4041540

and then drops, and at 440° becomes equal to 1.10^{20} atoms per cubic centimeter. Solubility of Se in Te is greater than solubility of Hg in Te. In temperature dependence of solubility of Hg in Te there is observed retrogradation, which is absent in the system Te--Se. There are measured electrical conductivity of alloys Te-Se and Te-Hg in interval from -190° to -150° and the Hall effect at liquid nitrogen and room temperatures. It is found that Hg with a content of ~1% significantly increases electrical conductivity of Te, and Se almost does not change it. Bibliography: 24 references.

SUB CODE: IC, GC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

MOYLAZADE, N.S.

Fresh-water elements in the Eocene fauna on Molladag in the
Kura and Lori basins (western Azerbaijan). Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no. 14:1-17 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

MOVETD NOV, I-S

✓ Chemical resistant paint, G. A. Barovskis, I. S. Mevladimov, and N. A. Berman. U.S.S.R. 187,064, Aug. 25, 1967. Damaged enamel is repaired with a paste made by mixing a toluene soln. of polyisobutylene with liquid Na silicate and adding to it powd. diatom and Na fluosilicate.

M. Hersh

HEAL (p)
2 May

MOVLIK, I. Ye.

Centrifugal separators for concentration of first-carbonation juice. V. A. Zambrovskiy, I. E. Movlik, and G. A. Saburdo. *Sukharnaya Prom.* 30, No. 1, 14-18 (1956). At present the juices from the first carbonation are settled in continuous clarifiers. Approx. 25% by vol. of the settlings is filtered on a revolving vacuum filter. This lengthy procedure can be shortened by using a centrifugal separator, construction of which is described. These separators are satisfactory in sepn. of unfiltered carbonation juices, and one separator can process 12 cu. m. of juice/hr., producing mud of 29-33° Brix. However, clarified juice from centrifugal separators contained 0.40% of turbidity on the wt. of juice in comparison with 0.33% from continuous clarifiers. This increased turbidity reduces filterability of juices. The juices from centrifugal separators do not show increased color or loss of heat. The av. cycle of centrifugal separator is 8 hrs., while 2 hrs. is required for cleaning and reassembling by two men. Therefore, 25% more capacity in the centrifugal separator is required. For a battery of 9 centrifugal separators three men per shift are needed. At present centrifugal separators cannot compete with continuous clarifiers, but further research work is in progress.

V. E. Baikov

PRIKHOD'KO, P.M.; MOVLYAN, G.A.

K-200 machine for welding the "Zaporozhets" automobile shock
absorber housing to its lid. Avtom.svar. 14 no.7:88-89 J1 '61.
(Automobiles--Welding) (Electric welding--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 14:7)

ACC NR: AP7001398

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Lebedev, V. K.; Yavorskiy, Yu. D.; Shcheglov, V. D.; Lozovski, V. P.;
Novlyan, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of spot or seam welding of laminated structures. Class 21,
No. 187899 [announced by the Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut
electrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: laminated metal structure, honeycomb structure, structure spot
welding, structure seam welding, *laminated material, spot welding*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of spot or seam welding
laminated, predominantly honeycomb, structures with the use of a current-conducting

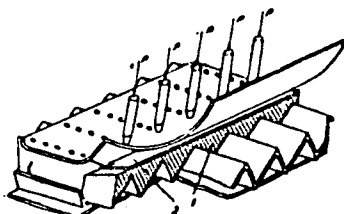


Fig. 1. Spots welding method

1 - Insert; 2 - insulation.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.763-419

ACC NR: AP7001398

insert between the elements being welded. To improve the weld quality, the welding current is fed to only one element being welded (see Fig. 1), and the insert in the form of a comb is insulated from this element and is shifted as the welding of the elements progresses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Sep65/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

BERMAN, Sh.M.; YAN'SHINA, A.P.; ANTONOV, G.I.; PLOSHCHENKO, Ye.A.;
SHAKHOV, N.A.; MOVLYAVA, A.P.

Testing non-fired forsterite brick in the checkered brickwork
of air regenerators of 500-ton open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory
26 no.6:272-273 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(for Berman, Yan'shina, Antonov). 2. Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy
zavod (for Ploshchenko, Shakhov, Movlyava).
(Forsterite) (Open-hearth furnaces)

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06258

SOV/107-59-6-22/50

AUTHORS: Semenov, A., Manager, Bayshev, K., Chairman, Movlyutov,
 S., Club Member

TITLE: We Will Strive for the Championship

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 6, p 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors tell some events of the All-Union outdoor
 radio amateur contest in 1958, in which the teams of the
 Ufa Radio Club obtained the first three places. Pre-
 sently, the Bashkirian radio amateurs are preparing
 themselves for the fourth All-Union outdoor contest.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy radioklub (Ufa Radio Club).

Card 1/1

MOVNYGA, G.T.

Recovery factors of the 16th and 22nd layers in the Octover oil field (Northern Caucasus). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz (MIRA 11:8)
no.2:69-74 '58.

1. Groznenskiy naftyanoy institut.
(Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum engineering)

MOVMYGA, G.T.

Effect of the number of production wells on oil recovery. Geol.
nefti i gaza 3 no.5:39-44 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil fields--Production methods)

MOVMYGA, G.T.

Problem of water-free oil recovery from water drive pools.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.12:59-64 '60.(MIRA 14:10)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil fields--Production methods)

coefficients of recovery
MOVMYGA, G. T. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "~~Petroleum efficiency~~ *recovery* and the effect of
certain mining ^{and} geological factors upon ~~to~~ ^{them} during the displacement of petroleum
~~by~~ water (According to the example of a number of petroleum deposits of
Checheno-Ingushetiya)." Baku, 1961 (Committee of Higher and Secondary Specia-
lized Education of the Council of Ministers AzSSR. Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor
Red Banner Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry im M. Azizbekov). (KL, 4-61, 190)

MOVMYGA, G.T.

Oil recovery from water drive pools in the initial period of development. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.2:49-55 'ol.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

MOVMYGA, G.T.; REZNIKOV, A.N.

Estimating the fracturing of Upper Cretaceous limestones
of some oil fields of eastern Ciscaucasia. Izv. vys. ucheb.
sav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.1:41-44 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

MOVNIN, M. S.

Applied mechanics Izd. 3., perer. 1 dop. Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1950. 540 p.
(52-23311)

TJ145.M6 1950

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich

Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, based on his defense, 26 June 1954, in the Council of the Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy imeni Kirov, of his dissertation entitled: "Rolling and track feeding in wood working machines. (Theory and Research)."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 17, 9 Jul 55, Byulleten' MVO SSR, No. 17, Sept 56, Moscow, pp 9-16, Uncl. JPRS/NY-435

MITINSKIY, Arseniy Nikolayevich; MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich; TSAL, K.I.,
redaktor; ITSIOVICH, G.M., retsenzent; KUMOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Technical mechanics] Tekhnicheskaya mekhanika. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1955. 503 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Mechanics, Applied)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MANZHOS, F.M., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KONDRASHKIN, Ye.P., dots., red.;
VARKOVITSKAYA, A.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Feeding mechanisms of woodworking machinery] Podaiushchie mekha-
nizmy derevoobrabatyvayushchikh stankov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 178 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Woodworking machinery)

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1116

Movnin, Mikhail Savel'yevich

Teoreticheskaya mekhanika s elementami teorii mekhanizmov i mashin
(Theoretical Mechanics With Elements of the Theory of Mechanisms
and Machinery) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1958. 288 p. 30,000
copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: Bozhenko, V.S.; Ed.: Lapin, V.I.; Tech. Ed.:
Levochina, L.I.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook approved by the Ministry of Higher
Education of the USSR for students of tekhnikums which do not
specialize in machine building or teach the elements of higher
mathematics.

COVERAGE: This textbook for a course in theoretical mechanics
discusses statics, kinematics, and dynamics and the theory of
mechanisms and machines. It does not require a knowledge of
higher mathematics. A.B. Izrayelit participated in writing

Card 1/15

Theoretical Mechanics (Cont.)

SOV/1116

Chapter 14 and Sections 11-13, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32, 37, 38, 64, 65, 70, 72, and 83. There are no references.

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1. Scalar and vector quantities	11
2. Addition and subtraction of vectors	12
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Card 2/15

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1582

Movnin, Mikhail Savel'yevich

Detali mashin (Machine Parts) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1958. 291 p.
35,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V. N. Gisin; Ed.: Ye. N. Shaurak; Tech. Ed.:
L.I. Levochkina.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for the course on "Machine Parts" given in tekhnikumms (not specializing in machine building) where the elements of higher mathematics are not taught.

COVERAGE: This book is the third and final part of a course on "Engineering Mechanics" and is closely connected with the two preceding courses, "Theoretical Mechanics With Elements of Machine Part Theory", and "Strenght of Materials". The course "Machine Parts" is the theoretical basis of machine building and comprises three basic sections: 1) joints of machine parts 2) transmissions 3) shafts, axles, bearings, couplings, and clutches. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

~~Card 1/9~~

MOVNIN, M.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; GLEYZER, S.I., inzh.

Balancing rotating parts without using balancing machines.

Rum. prom. 33 no.8:4-6 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Balancing of machinery)

MITINSKIY, Arseniy Nikolayevich; MOVNIN, M.S. Prinimal uchastiye:
IZRAYELIT, A.B.. ITSKOVICH, G.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
SHAURAK, Ye.M., red.; LEVOCHKINA, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. Pod-
gotovleno k izdaniyu M.S.Movninym. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe
izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1959. 294 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Strength of materials)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich; IZRAELIT, Aron Borisovich; MKHITAROV,
G.M., inzh., retsenzent; LAUTNER, E.M., nauchnyy red.;
SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Technical mechanics] Tekhnicheskaya mekhanika. Leningrad, Sud-
promgiz. Pt.1. [Theoretical mechanics] Teoreticheskaya mekhanika.
1962. 355 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Mechanics, Analytic)

KOLCHIN, Nikolay Ioasafovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR; MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich, prof., RUDENKO, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RESHETOV, L.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Theory of mechanisms and machinery; construction and kinematics of mechanisms, dynamics of machinery and friction]Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin; struktura i kinematika mekhanizmov, dinamika mashin i trenie. Pod obshchei red. N.I.Kolchina. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 615 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Machinery, Kinematics of) (Cams) (Gears) (Friction)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MITINSKIY, Arsenii Nikolayevich, prof.[deceased]; prinyal uchastiye: GOL'TSIKER, D.G., inzh.; BORISOV, V.N., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAMUYLO, V.O., V.O.dots., retsenzent; TAUBER, B.A., prof., retsenzent; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., dotsent, retsenzent; ITS KOVICH, G.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Technical mechanics; strength of materials, theory of mechanisms and machines. Machine parts] Tekhnicheskaya mekhanika; soprotivleniye materialov; teoriya mekhanizmov i mashin. Detali mashin. Izd. 2., perer. Moskva, Goslebumizdat, 1961. 781 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mechanical engineering) (Strength of materials)

MOVNIN, M.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; AKSEL'RAD, E.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Simple calculation of natural frequencies of bending vibrations
of shafts. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.8:18-22 Ag '62. (MIPA 15:8)
(Shafting—Vibration)

MITINSKIY, Arseniy Nikolayevich; MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich;
IZRAYELIT, Aron Borisovich; KONDRASHOV, D.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; ITSKOVICH, G.M., nauchnyy red.; SHAURAK,
Ye.N., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Applied mechanics] Tekhnicheskaya mekhanika. Leningrad,
Sudpromgiz. Pt.2. [Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie
materialov. 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Strength of materials)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich; GOL'TSIKER, David Grigor'yevich;
PAVLOV, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent;
SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical engineering] Tekhnicheskaya mekhanika. Lenin-
grad, Sudpromgiz. Pt.3. [Machine parts] Detali mashin.
1963. 287 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Mechanical engineering)

LOVNI, Mikhail Savel'yevich; GOL'TSIKER, David Grigor'yevich;
PAVLOV, B.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
KRIVENKO, I.S., nauchn. red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.

[Machine parts] Detali mashin. Leningrad, Sudostroenie,
1964. 323 p. (MIRA 17:12)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich; IZRAYELIT, Aron Borisovich;
MKHITAROV, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; LAUTNER, E.M., nauchn.
red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.

[Theoretical mechanics] Teoreticheskaya mekhanika. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 355 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MITINSKIY, Arseniy Nikolayevich; MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich;
IZRAYELIT, Aron Borisovich; KONDEASHOV, D.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; ITSKOVICH, G.M., nauchn. red.; SHAUFER, K,
Ye.N., red.

[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. 3. izd.,
dop. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 325 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

20135

9,3120 (1143, 1138, 1140)
26.7531

0/181/61/003/002/033/050
B102/B201

AUTHORS: Abroyan, I. A. and Movnin, S. M.

TITLE: Emission of an oxide cathode bombarded by charged particles

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 2, 1961, 567-574

TEXT: Abroyan has shown in two previous papers that a beam of potassium or hydrogen ions incident upon the surface of an emitting oxide cathode gives rise to an increase of the anode current, with $\Delta = \Delta I_a / I_1$ attaining up to 5000 electrons per ion (ΔI_a , change of electron current of the cathode, I_1 , intensity of ion current at the cathode). Further studies have been made of the effect of different positive ions upon the thermionic emission and the mechanisms of the change of the thermionic cathode current. The measurements were made on an apparatus described earlier at $1-2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg. The primary pulse currents had a duration of 10-200 μ sec and a frequency of 2-2000 cps. The primary and the secondary pulse currents were recorded by a linear amplifier with resistors

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B102/B201

Emission of an oxide cathode ...

ensuring the conservation of the pulse shape. The pulse heights were measured with an CN-1 (SI-1) or 25-U (25-I) synchroscope. Oxide cathodes with coatings of (Ba,Sr)O and (Ba,Sr,Ca)O were utilized, and the effects of ion bombardment were found to be fairly equal for both types. The typical dependence of Δ on the energy of bombarding ions is represented in Fig. 1 for 6.5 v at the hot cathode, and an anode current of 1.2 ma; (for electrons (1), hydrogen ions (2), helium ions (3), and argon ions (4), as well as. in the case of $U_{\text{cath}} = 5.5$ v and $I_a = 1.4$ ma, potassium ions (5)). Experiments with K^+ were, however, conducted with another cathode, so that the results are not comparable. The monotonic decrease of Δ (from 25 to 10) observed in electron bombardments of the cathode fits observations made by Pomerantz. Δ as a function of the plate voltage U_a first exhibits an exponential rise up to about 60 v, and, with a further increase of U_a the rise is slow and practically linear (on a bombardment by 2.5-kev potassium ions, voltage of filament battery $U_{\text{cath}} = 5.25$ v), $I_a(U_a)$ exhibits a similar

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S/181/61/003/002/033/050
B102/3201

Emission of an oxide cathode ...

course, a property which is conserved also on a bombardment with electrons or other ions. Δ as a function of the voltage of filament battery goes through a maximum at $U_{\text{cath}} \approx 6$ v, has a very low value at 4 and 8 v, and at 9 v, $\Delta \approx 0$. The electron current additionally emitted by the cathode rises and drops with time after an exponential law ($1 - e^{-t/\tau}$, $e^{-t/\tau}$, respectively). For hydrogen and helium ions, $\tau \approx 20$ μsec , for argon and potassium ions, ~ 10 μsec . The results show that the change of the emission of an oxide cathode bombarded with positive ions cannot be explained by the slowing down of ions. The safest assumption seems to be that so-called "displacement defects" are formed in the surface layer of the oxide coating, i.e., defects caused by a displacement of ions from their positions of equilibrium in internodal positions. This assumption is above all supported by theoretical considerations. The following formulas are obtained for the penetration depth δ of ions of the energy E and the atomic number z_1 :

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B102/B201

Emission of an oxide cathode ...

$$A_1 > A_2: \quad \delta = 0.6 \frac{(z_1^{2/3} + z_2^{2/3})^{1/2}}{z_1 z_2} \frac{A_1 + A_2}{A_1} A_2 \frac{E}{d} \text{ cm}$$

$$A_1 < A_2: \quad \delta = \frac{0.7}{\{\xi(1 - \cos\varphi)\}^{1/2}} \frac{(z_1^{2/3} + z_2^{2/3})^{1/2}}{z_1 z_2} \frac{A_2}{A_1 + A_2} \frac{E}{d} \text{ cm};$$

A_1 is the mass of the bombarding ion, A_2 the mass of a target atom of the atomic number z_2 , d the density of matter in $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$, φ the scattering angle of the ion in the laboratory system, $\xi = \ln(E_1/E_2)$, the mean logarithmic decrement. At $E = 5 \text{ kev}$, $\delta = 1500 \text{ A}$ was obtained for H_2^+ ,

750 A for He^+ , and $\delta = 50 \text{ A}$ for Ar^+ and K^+ . The mechanism of the increase of thermionic emission of the oxide cathode bombarded with fast ions is governed by the following rules: 1) increase of Δ with E , 2) independence of Δ of the intensity of the ion beam, 3) the inertial change of the thermionic current (the primary square pulses of

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S/181/61/003/002/033/050
B102/B201

Emission of an oxide cathode ...

$1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ a gave rise to secondary pulse jags with rising and dropping times of 15-30 μ sec), 4) the similarity of Δ and I_a as functions of the electrode potential difference, 5) the existence of a peak of the $\Delta(T)$ curve, and, 6) the ratio of the Δ values for different ions (Δ rises with the atomic number of the bombarding ions). Professor M. A. Yeremeyev is thanked for having supervised the work, and G. G. Il'ina for her measurements. Kozlyakovskaya is mentioned. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut im. M. I. Kalinina
Leningrad (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin, Leningrad)

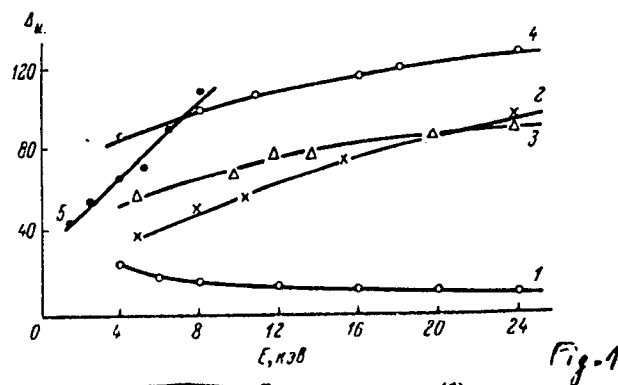
SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

Card 5/6

20135

Emission of an oxide cathode ...

S/181/61/003/002/033/050
B102/B201



Card 6/6

MOVOSILOVA, A. V.
USSR/Chemistry

FD-1245

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-7/25

Author : Simenenko, K. N.; Simanov, Yu. P; Movoselova, A. V.

Title : Basic beryllium acetate. Report No 1. Monoclinic high temperature modifications of basic beryllium acetate.

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat i yest. nauk, 9, No 1, 61-62, Feb 1954

Abstract : Basic beryllium acetate forms only one high temperature modification belonging to the monoclinic syngony and is unstable under ordinary conditions. The conversion of the cubic modification into the monoclinic at 146-148 degrees is apparently monotropic. Three references (all foreign)

Institution : Chair of Inorganic Chemistry

Submitted : September 14, 1953

TYULENEV, A.K.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.I.; MOVOSELOVA, V.A.

Interaction of normal beryllium acetate with ammonia and ethylamine.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:251-253 Jan '63. (MIRA 16'5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Beryllium acetate) (Ammonia) (Ethylamine)

MOVOTNY, MIROSLAV

MOVOTNY, MIROSLAV: On a Characteristic of a Continuous Ordered Set

Ma

MOVOTNY, Miroslav. Sur une caractéristique d'un continu ordonné. *Czechoslovak Math. Z.* 3(78), 75-82 (1953). (Russian. French summary)
 (Cf. the preceding review.) The characteristic $q(C)$ is the relation $m(C) \leq 2^{q(C)}$; it is the smallest power a such that every H.C.C. of power $>a$ contains at least one element dividing H into two subsets, each of power $>a$; it is also the smallest power b such that every H.C.C. of power $>b$ contains a subset whose order type is dense. If a and b are arbitrarily given transfinite powers such that $a \leq b \leq 2^a$, then there exists a continuous ordered set K such that $q(K) = a$ and $m(K) = b$. If C is a continuous ordered set, and a is an arbitrary power $\leq p(C)$, then there exists a quasi-homogeneous [cf. Novák, *Czechoslovak Math. J.* 1(76), 63-79 (1931); these Rev. 14, 146], symmetric, continuous ordered set K such that $q(K) = q(C)$, $m(K) = m(C)$, and $a \leq p(K) \leq p(C)$.
P. Hagemahl (Princeton, N. J.).

8m

CA

17

The assay of silver in some organic drugs. 1) Borković and M. Movrin (Univ. Zagreb). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 1, 27-30 (1951) (English summary); cf. Maue, *C.A.* 16, 4297.- In colloidal Ag (I): heat a 0.2-g. sample in 15 ml. 50% HNO₃ until most of it dissolves and until the evolution of nitrous gases stops. Add 5 ml. 2% KMnO₄, boil 5-6 min., cool, gradually add FeSO₄ until the ppt. of MnO₂ dissolves, dil. with 50-60 ml. H₂O, and titrate with 0.1 N NH₄CNS (indicator: FeNH₄(SO₄)₂). In Ag protein (II) and in *Paragin* (a diacetyltannin-protein-Ag colloidal complex): same procedure as for I but with a 1-g. sample, 20 ml. 50% HNO₃, and 45 ml. KMnO₄ (immediately add 4-5 ml. more if most of the ppt. dissolves during boiling). In mild Ag protein: same procedure as for II with a 0.5-g. sample, 15 ml. 50% HNO₃, 25-30 ml. 2% KMnO₄, and 40-50 ml. H₂O. In Ag gelatin: same procedure as for II with a 0.8-g. sample, 15 ml. 50% HNO₃, 30-35 ml. 2% KMnO₄, and 30-40 ml. H₂O. The method is applicable to tablets and solns. of these drugs, the dil. solns. being used without previous concn.; thus heat a 100-g. sample of 1% Ag protein soln. with 10 ml. 68% HNO₃ until the color of the mixt. becomes yellow, add 50 ml. 2% KMnO₄, and proceed as with II. In all cases the results are in excellent agreement with the ones obtained after destroying the org. component by ignition. 17 references. S. Edmund Berger

MOVIRIN, M.

3

Reaction of methyl 2-phenylcinnamate with bromine and its product. V. Milajlov and M. Movrin, Acta Pharm. Jugoslav. 2, 125-31 (1952) (German summary). -- A soln. of 1-4 mg. Me 2-phenylcinnamate (I) in 3-4 drops EtOAc and 1 drop 25% HCl absorbed into a piece of filter paper and then exposed to Br vapor gave a red coloration, useful as proof of the presence of I and for distinguishing I from related derivs. of quinoline. The reaction product (II), $C_{17}H_{15}NO_2 \cdot HBr$, of I with Br, prepd. by mixing I with Br water in HCl or HBr solution, crystal. from $CHCl_3$ as red needles, m. 185-9° (decomp.). V. Milajlov

MS

/WCV 7/10, 11.

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and their
Synthetic Analogues.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36350.

Author : Barkovic D., Gasparec Z., Movrin M.(I) Barkovic D.,
Mavrin M.(II)

Inst : Not given.

Title : Synthesis of Certain Derivatives of the Quinolincar-
bonic-4-Acid Through Oxidation of Quinine Alkaloids
and of Related Compound with Chromium Trioxide.
I. Synthesis of Quininic Acid. II. Synthesis of 6-
Ethoxyquinolincarmonic-4 and 6-Isoamyloxyquinolin-
carbonic-4 Acids.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1957, 7, No 1, 3-11, No 3, 119-
127.

Abstract: I. In the oxidation of quinine or quinidine with

Card : 1/3

22

Country : YUGOSLAVIA G
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 Ref. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1958, No. 15410
 Author : Barkovic, D.; Gasparec, Z.; Movrin, M.
 Institution : -
 Title : Preparation of Certain Derivatives of Quinoline-4-Carboxylic Acid by Oxidation of Quinoline Alkaloids and Related Compounds with Chromium*
 Orig. Pub. : Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1958, 8, No 2, 51-58
 Abstract : Quinic acid (I), obtained by oxidation of quinine by the method described earlier (see report II, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1958, 36350), can be separated out from the reaction mixture, depending on the conditions, in the form of chromate (Ia) or dichromate (Ib). 5 g. of CrO_3 or 30 g. of NaCl are added to the reaction mixture
 * Trioxide. III. Preparation of Quinic Acid by Direct Precipitation from an Oxidizing Mixture
 Card: 1/3

G - 54

Country	:		G
Category	:		
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,	No. 15410
Author	:		
Institut.	:		
Title	:		
Orig. Pub.	:		
Abstract cont'd.	:	obtained by oxidation of 0.05 mole of quinine, left standing for several days at 0-5° and Ia is separated out, with yield of 60-70%; or, 5 g. of CrO₃ in 450 ml. of water are added (at 90°) to a solution of 5 g. of I in 50 ml. of 10% H₂SO₄, left standing at 0-5° and Ia is separated out, with yield of 96.6%. 8 g. of CrO₃ in 16 ml. of 50% H₂SO₄ are added to the solution of I obtained by oxidation of 0.05 mole of quinine, left standing at 5-6° and Ib is	
Card:		2/3	

MOVRIŃ, Marija

Antimetabolites and mitotic poisons. Pharmaceut gl Zagreb 20
no.3/4:113-119 Mr-Ap '64.

MOVSESOV, E. E.

27
✓ Treating of Lanthan electrolyte waste. R. E. Movsesov
and A. I. Kalinina, U.S.S.R. 106,595, Aug. 26, 1957.
Crusts contg. BaCl₂ are dissolved in excess HCl and then
cooled, thereby causing BaCl₂·2H₂O to crystallize out.

Mr. Hensch

40
4E3d
4E4j

11

62

MISHENEV, V.A.; KRAMNIK, V.Yu.; TSABOLOV, Yu.A.; NEMERYUK, Yu.G.; MOVSESOV, E.Ye.

Smelting ilmenite concentrates from various deposits for high-grade
titanium slag. Titan i ego splav no.9:105-118 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

MOVSESOV, E.Ye.; MISHENEV, V.A.; KRAMNIK, V.Yu.; MEMERYUK, Yu.G.; TSABOLOV,
Yu.A.; PETROVA, V.A.

Efficient electric conditions in the smelting of titanium slag. Titan
i ego splavy no.9:119-122 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric furnaces)
(Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

VASYUTINSKIY, N.A. (Zaporozh'ye); MOVSESOV, F.Ye. (Zaporozh'ye)

Studying the process of titanium slag oxidation. Izv. AN
SSSR, Met. no.1:82-87 Jan-F '65. (MIRA 1315)

MAKEL, E.Ye.; BYSTRANIN, M.N.; BRYNDIN, V.G.; DENISOV, S.I.

production of rich titanium slag from an arizonite concentrate.
det. i gornorud. prom. no.2:12-50 22-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5

MOVSESOV, E.Ye.; PECHENKIN, V.P.; BYSTRENIN, M.N.

A two-stage method of obtaining titanium slag. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.4:49-51 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KRAMNIK, V.Yu.; MOVSESOV, E.Ye.; PECHENKIN, V.P.

Carbonizing titanium slag briquets with incomplete combustion
of natural gas. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:46-48 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 28981-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6019139

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/65/000/009/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Movsesov, E. Ye.; Bystrenin, M. N.; Kulikova, G. P.; Garmata, V. A. 48 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of correlation analysis and an electronic computer for studying the melting of titanium slag 16

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally no. 9, 1965, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: electronic computer, titanium, slag, metal melting, furnace, chromium, vanadium, iron, titanium dioxide, distribution coefficient

ABSTRACT: The application of correlation analysis and an electronic computer for determining the effects of certain factors on the melting of titanium is described. Titanium slag is melted in electric furnaces from iron-titanium concentrates. Slag and iron are then produced. A small portion of the impurities are transferred to the iron but most impurities remain in the slag (affinity for oxygen is the main factor).

Mathematical relationships were set up to answer the following questions: 1) is the refining of the slag effective during melting; 2) what effect does the composition of the concentrate being used have upon the quality of the slag? Spectral analysis data of 270 slag specimens and 69 iron specimens were used for the correlation analysis. The calculations were carried out on a "Minsk-1" computer. The step-by-step sequence of this operation is described. Paired

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UDC: 669.295

L 28981-66

ACC NR: AP6019139

linear and nonlinear correlations were employed. Calculations indicated that a correlation between the iron oxide content in the slag and coefficient of distribution exists only for titanium, chromium and vanadium. The course of the melting process has a marked effect upon the distribution coefficients of titanium, chromium and vanadium. It was found that melting was an effective method for removing iron from the concentrate and can also serve as a means of supplementary refining of the slag for non-basis chromium only. High-grade titanium slag can be obtained by a preliminary purifying of the raw material from impurities. This is confirmed by an equation which indicated a direct relationship between the TiO_2 content in the slag and concentrate. The derived equations for the relationship between TiO_2 content and melted and refined slag makes it possible to estimate the degree of oxidation of the slag and to accurately calculate the charge composition. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 13 formulas and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 BLG

GLAZKOV, A.N.; MOVSESOV, N.M.

Some problems in planning and building structures for the electric power supply of petroleum enterprises. Energ.biul. no.9:26-30 S '53.

(MIRA 6:8)

(Petroleum industry) (Electric power production)

MOVSESOV, N. S.

Electric Power Distribution; Petroleum Industry and Trade

Problems in planning and construction of electric
power supply to the petroleum industry, Energ, biul,
no. 1, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.